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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Manchukuo and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
per annum.

No. 16,844

號十月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.50 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS' SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

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VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
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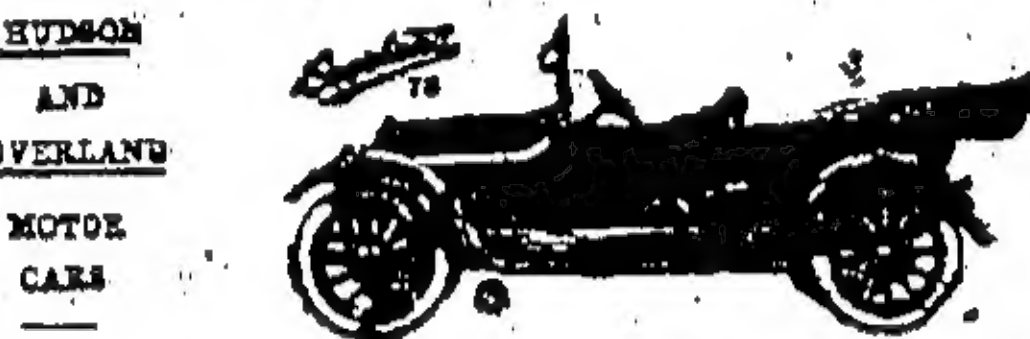
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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

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TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT!
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

NESTOR SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
floors, &c., is most useful for the destruction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin 50 cents
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

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32, Queen's Road Central.

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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	GABLE LAD	4 STRAND
1" to 16"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Ports & Sherries.

WINES FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

SOLE AGENTS:

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 44, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 448.
Shipyards, Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:
—TAYLOR & CO.—
—TAYLOR & CO.—
—TAYLOR & CO.—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGAR, MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$4 per day max.

Telegraph add.: "Peaches".

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AT HOME.

Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

GERMAN WAVES OF ASSAULT
MOWED DOWN.

LONDON, May 9.

A French communiqué states:
The struggle was keen during the
night at Chemin-des-Dames where
the enemy attempted at various
points to turn us out of the positions
we recently captured. The attacks,
which were made by huge forces,
were preceded by violent bombard-
ments, were everywhere repulsed.
In the district of Cerny-de-Lat-
Lovelie, and on the Montagne de
Surbiton, the Germans twice suf-
fered sanguinary reverses.
A powerful effort was made fur-
ther east against the California
plateau. German waves of assault
were mowed down by our barrage
and machine-gun fire. The enemy
renewed his attacks several times
despite considerable losses in the hope
of ousting us from this important
position. The enemy momentarily
gained a footing on the north-east
salient of the plateau, but a bayonet
charge hurled him back in disorder.
The number of German bodies tes-
ties to the absolutely purposeless enemy
sacrifices. Our positions are entirely
maintained and we took some prisoners.
We in turn, attacked yesterday evening
and brilliantly carried the German
first line trenches on a front of about
1,200 metres to the northeast of
Chevreux, taking 160 prisoners.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 9.

The German official report (by
wireless) states:
The Bayarian and Frankish regi-
ments which stormed Fresnoy, held
the village against counter-attacks
and took another hundred prisoners.
We repulsed British advances at
Boeux and Bullecourt and repulsed
the French after a fierce hand-to-
hand struggle between Winterberg
and Corbeny, on the Berry-au-Bac
road.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AND THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, May 9.

The Press Bureau announces that
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has
written to the Minister of Munitions
stating that the Army, during the
recent operations, appreciated the
efforts of the workers to supply guns,
rifles, ammunition, air-craft, and
Tanks. He states that he knows
that he can rely on the workers to
maintain their efforts to ensure that
the Army shall lack nothing in the
future fighting. The reduction in
the number of premature explosions,
said Sir Douglas Haig, proves that
the manufacture, filling and inspec-
tion had reached a high standard.

GERMANS USING A NEW GAS.

NEW GUNS CARRYING 18
MILES.

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Beach Thomas (a Press cor-
respondent) telegraphing from Head-
quarters in France, states that the
Germans are using a new gas and
are increasing their number of long
range guns, which carry eighteen
miles.

MISSING AMERICAN BOAT PICKED UP.

LONDON, May 8.

The missing American steamer, *Rock-
ham*, mentioned on May 4, has been
picked up by an outward bound
steamer. The crew had been
without food for days and were in
a famishing condition.

RUMOURED 'CRISIS' IN GERMANY.

A CHANGE IN THE CHANCELLOR-
SHIP PROBABLE.

THE PEACE VIEWS OF DR.
HOLLWEG'S PROBABLE
SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 9.

A flood of rumours has suddenly
risen in Switzerland pointing to
another German Chancellor crisis.
It is even reported that Count
Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, will
succeed Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg.
It is noteworthy that Count
Hertling, who recently returned
from a visit to Vienna, writing in a
Bavarian newspaper, asserts that
Germany does not need an in-
vincibility, but the Peace terms must
include the return of the German
Colonies and the seized ships, and
permission for German trade to con-
tinue as before the war in all overseas
countries.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 9.

A telegram from Petrograd says
that everything is now most orderly.
The situation arising out of the
Government's Note to the Allies
appears to have been cleared up.
The Government's firmness has
strengthened its influence in the
country, while the Workmen's and
Soldiers' Delegates have shown a
reasonableness unexpected by the
pacifists. The power of the Dele-
gates is shown by the strict obedi-
ence of the people to the orders not
to hold demonstrations.

RUSSIAN GUARDS LEAVE FOR THE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, May 8.

A battalion of Guards, which took
a prominent part in the Russian
Revolution, has departed for the
front. There were enthusiastic
scenes.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN RUMANIA.

JASSY, May 8.

The Russian troops, in a demon-
stration on May Day, cheered the
speakers who urged the prosecution
of the war to victory.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports:—Our artillery,
to the north east of Berezany, caused
explosions in the enemies batteries.
We advanced to the north west of
Senna towards Jannaw.

LONDON, May 9.

A German official report states:
We repulsed the Russians northward
of Killibaba and southward of the
Villegatna road.

THE MACEDONIA FRONT.

BITTER FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 9.

A German official report states:
The enemy attacked at numerous
points between Lake Prespa and
Lake Dorian. Repeated assaults
heavily broke down. The bitterest
fighting (is proceeding?) in the Cerna
salient.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST
THE DYNASTY.

SALONIKA, May 8.

A demonstration, consisting of
40,000 people, and presided over by
the Mayor, demanded the depou-
sition of King Constantine and the
Dynasty.

(Continued on Page 5)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May 1917, at 5.30 P.M. BUSINESS.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order.

K. DRS VERN.

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1917. 1769.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8, George Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

Kowloon, May 2, 1917. 1768.

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIAN BANK, Hongkong, from date to date June 1917.

The price of issue is 95%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 50 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December 1927.

The loan may be purchased at par after the 25th March, 1917.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 25th March and the 25th September. Interest on the loan runs from that date to the date of the issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Application will be made to the Bank free of telegraphic charges and bonds will be forwarded free of postal charges. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the bonds.

G. TISDALE,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1767.

COMIC

"REGAL"

RECORDS

BY BILLY WILLIAMS

- 6642 (When Does Daddy Go)
6643 (Wait Till I'm As Old As Father)
6644 (Call Me Early in the Morning)
6645 (Oh! For Another Day at Macquarie)
6646 (The Worst of It is, I Like It)
6647 (The Ragtime Wedding)
6648 (Giving A Donkey A Strawberry)
6649 (Let's Have Another One Together)
6650 (Mister John MacKenzie O')
6651 (I Come For Sentiment)

THE ANDERSON

MUSIC CO., LTD.

"Tel. 1398"

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL THE COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCES of a first-class hotel. European bath and Sanitary fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.

"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL, office, for SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small children. Peak District preferred.

Apply—

"NURSE."

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753.

GOLD CHANCE FOR

EARLY COMERS

WONDERFUL DISCOUNT

Japanese Fine Art Curios

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SALE NOW ON

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49, Huihong Road,

Kowloon.

1769.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KANS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

66.

Don't Worry!
here.

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OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"

Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

1891-1903

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL

HISTORY

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN

HONGKONG AND SOUTH

CHINA (by Rev. G. A.

Bunbury, M.A.)

Part II—Mammals and Birds

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and

Fishes

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS

(History of the Eastern

Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

(San-tze King) translate

by E. J. Bick

SIR ROBERT BARTYLAND

TAX MEMORANDUM

WARNING BOOKS (for men)

"Embassy"

Nº 77.

VIRGINIA

CIGARETTES

ARE TEMPTING.

HAND MADE

W.D. & H.O. WILLS,

BRISTOL & LONDON.

PREMIUM-BONDS.

H. G. WELLS ON THEIR ATTRAC-

TIONS AS INVESTMENTS.

The following letter by Mr. H. G. Wells appears in *The Times*, Sir—I should be glad of your permission to put before your readers certain considerations that I think should modify the pressing reluctance to issue some form of premium bonds. It is too often overlooked that a difference in scale may amount in effect to a difference in kind. This is a principle entirely disregarded in our public treatment of the investments of poor people. As a consequence we are failing to attract large amounts of money to the public service, and we are allowing that money to be spent in a manner that is socially wasteful.

The point to be insisted upon is this: that the significance of any sum of money to a human being depends very largely upon its measurement by the human scale. A year is not the same thing as 200 years, and a year is not the same thing as a hundred years. A possible income, the former is not a living income at all; the former is a possible tip, the latter is not. The investment of £10 by a man who earns a pound a week is a proceeding differing altogether from the investment of £100 by a man with an income of £100 a year. It is a different psychological process. It may sound paradoxical, but the former sum is less important to the investor concerned than is the latter. And the £10 shilling is more negligible to the pound a week man than is £50 a year to the hundred pounds a week man. The reason for this is that while the larger sum represents life-size things, so to speak, the smaller represents only incidental things. For 250 a year one may, for example, get the services of a gardener permanently added to one's life; one may have some full weeks of holiday; one may pay the annual rent of a week-end house, and so on. There are endless such things to be done with it; things that even a millionaire can feel as additions to life. But an annual 10 shillings buys nothing that will spread in permanent satisfaction over a year. It will scarcely cover an evening's "beam" for a working class family; it falls short of a sound pair of boots; it is no permanent improvement whatever. It is comparatively intangible. It is intangible because, though we have reduced the sum of money to one hundredth, we have not reduced the size of the investor's hands, feet, and appetite. And consequently 10 shillings a year is not so attractive to the poor man as an investment in a document as an annual £50 is to a wealthy man. It is not only harder for the former to spare £10, but the reward of interest we offer him is not so attractive. It may be at the same rate, but it is not in the same ratio to the things that matter. He gets a lesser "reward" for a greater "abstinence." He wants more for his money; the temptation to spend his capital and not save at all is therefore altogether greater than it is for the rich man. Poor people, as an intelligent inquirer will find out, do not think of investment; they think of saving—which is quite a different idea—because of this intangibility of these small annual sums. They put by money against an emergency. When they feel secure (with £20 or £30 in the savings bank, say, and a club subscription) against the worst mischances in life, then they spend all they get. Any small misadventure would do the same. It is not a question of education or foresight. Ordinary interest for a poor man isn't worth while. The savings bank at present only gets such precautionary hoarding. Given such a safety bank, then the more careful wage-earner, who feels a little bit cautious, and who are making money beyond their normal expenditure, either gamble or try to buy something that will be saleable again in the event of their wanting money, and which in the meantime will give them the real satisfaction which a shilling or five shillings a year

cannot possibly give. The surplus money that we covet now for the War Loan is spent—not because working people are not arithmetical, but because they are not arithmetical machines but human beings—upon pleasant and profitable objects, such as jewelry, fur, piano and pianolas, convertibles, automobiles, motor-bicycles, sideboard, and so forth. These things give real satisfaction, and are at the same time respectable securities. Gambling gives hope, also a precious thing in life. A secure five per cent investment of £5 or £10, on the other hand, gives nothing of any real value to a poor man at all. It is a buried talent. This is the crisis of the problem of the small investor. It is not the extravagant but the careful working people who are being so stupidly misused for "extravagance" at the present time. The really extravagant ones spend their extra money upon food, drink, and music halls. The same careful ones either back horses or buy houses, pianos, gramophones, watches, and so on by instalments, because these are the only sensible investments that our world offers them.

Now there is only one way in which an investment of just a few shillings up to £20 or £30 can be made really attractive to a poor man, and that is to give him a chance of a tangible return for his money. You must in some way give him at least the hope of a feel, a satisfaction. For a working man to put a pound into the War Loan is pure patriotic sacrifice; if he is to be put upon a footing of fair equality with his richer fellow investor he must be given the sporting chance of a premium drawing. There is no other way. By giving him a premium bond he is giving him not only interest, but hope. He need not be offered a money prize. Sudden, spendable wealth, I admit, may "upset" a poor man. But the whole psychological process of working-class investment would be changed with that. If we were to issue numbered and registered four per cent pound bonds or five pound bonds, and if we were to convert a certain proportion of those bonds every year into five per cent bonds for a hundred pounds. Each pound bond that is might suddenly win a prize of £50. Every bond a man could get would increase his chance of that pleasing possibility. We should then add the hope of a speculative investment to the normal incentive of mere saving of patriotic self-sacrifice, which are at present the only inducements to invest that the working man has. We should enormously stimulate working class investment—at the expense of the music-halls, the book-maker, and of the gramophone, fur-coat, and concertina salesmen, which, at the present time, suck up a huge volume of surplus earnings.

Yours very truly,

H. G. WELLS.

Miss Brodie Hall caused the East-

bourne Guardians to pass a resolution

recently that the Workhouse master

should offer himself for military service.

She said she had offered to drive the

motor plough, and keeping him in his

present position was an outrage.

An appeal was made at the House of

Commons Tribunal for a general service

man, aged 38, married, with two children, who repaired and adjusted weighing machines and scales. It was stated that his firm had held a contract to look after the scales of the Bank of England for 150 years, and altogether looked after 3,000 weighing machines, and a quarter of a million weights, including those at Woolwich Arsenal and the Port of London Authority. The man was given until June 1.

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An appeal was made at the House of Commons Tribunal for a general service man, aged 38, married, with two children, who repaired and adjusted weighing machines and scales. It was stated that his firm had held a contract to look after the scales of the Bank of England for 150 years, and altogether looked after 3,000 weighing machines, and a quarter of a million weights, including those at Woolwich Arsenal and the Port of London Authority. The man was given until June 1.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale. Including—1 large Carpet, size 16ft x 14ft original cost \$45 good condition.

A number of lots of provisions and 20 doz shovels.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

170 DRUMS WHITE PAINT And 170 KEGS RED LEAD.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 15th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:—Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising: Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Stoves, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

1 Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c. One Yacht Typewriter, Carpets (New and second hand), 1 American Ice Chest and One Iron Bed.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.

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NEURALGIC PAINS.

Shooting pains in the head with giddiness, noises in the ears, and tenderness of the scalp, pains in the neck and shoulders or extending down the arms to the hands, these are the most common symptoms of neuralgia.

There are a number of causes of neuralgia. It is most common in families whose members have nervous dispositions, and it is very often a result of anamia, or lack of blood.

Hot applications give temporary relief in neuralgia and should be used. They cannot cure the trouble, because the pain is the cry that the under-nourished nerve is making and it will not be quieted until the nerve is fed.

The only way to reach the nerves with nourishment is through the blood. That is why thin blood so frequently leads to neuralgia. When the blood becomes thin the nerves lack nourishment. Build up your blood by taking a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and so supply to it the elements that the nerves need; then begin to correct the neuralgia. Dr. Williams' pink pills are sold by most druggists, also by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, who sent 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, post free.

THE FREE BOOK on the Nerves will interest you; send a post card to above address for a copy.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 11th May, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S TABLETS

(various assortment). Keple's Malt and Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Byno Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

N.B.—The above sale offers a unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On view from Monday the 7th May, 1917. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JERMAN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is One Lot The property consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Cough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 134,043 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1895.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917.

1749

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WHO SALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Silver, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oils and Stores, etc., etc.

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THE SHANGHAI RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Henry Morris Homefield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Mr. John Liddell's Malcolm (Mr. Rowe) 2

Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 3

Time, 1 min. 45 2-5secs.

THE RUBICON PLATE.—One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. R. MacGregor's The Kangani (Mr. Sleep) 2

Mr. Ezra's Haywood (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 3

Time, 2 min. 41 3-5secs.

THE PART-METRE STAKES.—One mile and a half.

Mr. E. MacGregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Johnston) 1

Mr. Fay's Nirvana (Mr. Heard) 2

Mr. G. D. Coutts' Shirley (Mr. Dalgliesh) 3

Time, 3 min. 43 2-5secs.

THE RACING STAKES.—One mile.

Mr. Shanghai's Grey Goose (Mr. Moller) 1

Mr. Stuart's Morningstar (Mr. Watts) 2

Mr. Russell's Golden Horn (Mr. McBurn) 3

Time, 2 min. 04 1-5secs.

THE YAMETER CUP.—One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Henry Morris Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Messrs. Sky & Hickling's Mechanism (Mr. Lanning) 2

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's Lucky Star (Mr. Hill) 3

Time, 3 min. 48 2-5secs.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Lights Out (late Cambridge) (Mr. Johnston) 1

Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Ezra) 2

Messrs. Toeg & Speciman's Sir Hammercock (Mr. Heard) 3

Time, 2 min. 37 3-5secs.

THE PAPER HUNTER'S HANDICAP.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Seth's Father Christmas (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. G. D. Coutts' Standard Dablia (Mr. Springfield) 2

Mr. Dick Turpin's Victor (Mr. McBurn) 3

Time, 2 min. 33 3-5secs.

THE MAXIM STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. G. D. Coutts' Shirley (Mr. Dalgliesh) 1

Mr. Elmet's Silverhand (Mr. Burkill) 2

Mr. Lander's Blighy (Mr. Moller) 3

Time, 2 min. 43 2-5secs.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Burkill) 2

Mr. Lamerton's Ostris (Mr. Lanning) 3

Time, 2 min. 34 3-5secs.

THE HANKOW PLATE.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnston) 1

Mr. Flash's Wynnion (Mr. Hill) 2

Messrs. Toeg & Speciman's Swanee (Mr. Heard) 3

Time, 1 min. 29 3-5secs.

THE NIP DUNDEE CUP.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Grayland's Beau Brummel (Mr. Grayridge) 1

Messrs. Balmson & Mailil Kronborg (Mr. Willemtier) 2

Mr. N. L. Spurke's Wild Outs (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time, 1 min. 32 1-5secs.

SCOTTISH LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

March 21.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH ABERDEEN.—Sir John Fleming is the adopted Liberal candidate for South Aberdeen, in succession to Mr. Eslemon, who has intimated his resignation. Two names were submitted to the Liberal Association, Sir John Fleming and Sir James Murray; and on a vote the former received 63 votes to 27.

Sir John Fleming is a native of Dundee, where he was born in 1847. He has for long taken an active part in local affairs in Aberdeen, as a member of the Town Council, the Harbour Trust, and the Chamber of Commerce. He was Lord Provost of the City from 1898 to 1902; is Vice-Chairman of Aberdeen Territorial Association; is an LL.D. of Aberdeen University; received his Knighthood in 1905; and is a timber merchant, with businesses in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Perth.

Sir James Murray, who represents East Aberdeenshire in the Liberal interest between 1906 and 1910, refused to accept the decision of the Liberal Association, and declared his intention of going to the poll. An appeal was made to him by his "recognised leader," Mr. Lloyd George, and after a short delay Sir James withdrew from the contest.

Mr. Petrick Lawrence, the Peaseby-Negotiation candidate, is having a stormy time of it at his meetings. The Aberdonians object to a stranger disturbing the harmony of the constituency; the more especially because he is supported by gentlemen like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Trevelyan, who, if they met their own electors, would certainly not be sent back to Parliament.

THE SCOTTISH DIETARY.—In these days our dietary is linked up with one of the biggest questions that ever vexed humanity. It is even declared that it will have the most important share in winning or losing the war. What then is our position in Scotland, what was our dietary in the past, and what is it at the present? The charge is made against us, and with a good deal of truth, that we are too restrictive in our taste for fish, and a remarkable list can be drawn up of the edible fishes which, though they abound on our coasts and are esteemed delicacies elsewhere, are excluded from our tables. This fastidiousness, however, is a comparatively modern feature in Scotland. In a popular 17th century poem, "The Blythe some Braid," the menu of the marriage feast includes skate, crabs, flounders, whelks, radishes, cabbage-stalks, and dulse, a list which suggests something quite the reverse of fastidiousness. Until well on in the 18th century, the food resources of the country were practically confined to game—which only the upper classes ate—lean meat, poultry, fish, oats, barley, onions, kale, and cabbage. Turnips were a desert even in Burns' day, and within the memory of people still living a loaf of white bread was the usual prize as wappenschaw in the North-East. The dietary of old Scotland thus oscillated between the extreme simplicity of porridge, sowens, or boiled mutton, and the "strangeness" of luggie (which, however, had been an English dish in Cromwell's day) and of singed sheep's head, the dish which "intrigued" Christopher North, "scannured" poor Mr. Owen when he was the guest of Baile Nicol Jarvie, and reminded the patriotic Smollett of the stories he had read of negroes' heads sold publicly in the markets on the Congo. The most serious defect of the Scottish dietary as a whole at the present time is its poor variety of vegetables and herbs, perpetuating unnecessarily a former scarcity. The particular defects are in the working-class dietary, in which the disappearance of simple and sustaining foods like haggis, porridge, and oatcakes has not been sufficiently made up for by the almost complete reliance upon bread, chops and steaks, ham-and-eggs, and over-infused tea. The prejudices against certain species of wholesome and plentiful fish is bad enough. But worse still is the failure to make proper use of rice, barley, macaroni, and so forth, and to vary the wasteful ham-and-eggs with tasty dishes made up from the remains of yesterday's dinner. Worst of all, in certain parts, is the close connection with Scotland's industrial districts; the top of the

effect given to Burns' rhetorical assertion:—

"Auld Scotland wants nae skinning war."

That jumps in luggies. An assertion which, if "skinning war" is held to include what the French peasant lovingly terms "une bonne soupe," is ludicrously far from the truth.

In the days of the later Scottish Stuart Kings, it is pointed out by Dr. W. B. Blackie, of Edinburgh, that by statute our ancestors had three meatless days in the week. The consumption of flesh was prohibited every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday throughout the year. In addition, during the period of Lent (which was not the ecclesiastical Lent, but a civil institution after the Reformation, and comprised the months of March and April) the use of flesh meat was entirely prohibited; this, no doubt, with the intention of making a close time during the breeding season. The late Professor Masson once told me, says Dr. Blackie, "that during the historical visit of Ben Jonson to Drummond to Hawthornden, in the early months of 1610, the Scottish poet, anxious to show the utmost hospitality to his English friend, who was unaccustomed to such restrictions, obtained a license from the Sheriff to use meat during the Ember-day poet's visit."

THE KALE IN SCOTTISH LITERATURE.

In these days of "back to the land," at least to the extent of an allotment, the attention of our amateur gardeners is loudly called to the manifold excellencies of the sturdy, hardy Scottish kale—or cole-wort, as it is known in England. It is questionable whether the intimate association of kale with Scotland is fully realised even by those to whom it is a household word. If the look to the national emblem of Wales, then surely kale ought to take the place hitherto held in Scotland by the thistle. A close inspection of Scottish literature provides some surprises. A few of the references are found to kale.

When our ancient forefathers agreed at the laird.

For a bit o' gullit ground to be a kale-yard.

It was to the house they paid their regard.

Oh, the kale-brose o' Auld Scotland.

And again,

There's could kale in Aberdeen An' castocks in Strathgogie.

Where like a lad mair has his lass, But I mair has my colie!

Those curious in the Sherlock-Holmesian art of deduction may draw several conclusions from this stanza. It may be deduced, for example, that the colie lover—an Aberdonian—being short of kale, had made a surreptitious descent upon the gardens of the anonymous Strathgogie, and had left them with nothing but the "castocks"—otherwise kalestocks, or as they are called in other districts, "kale-runs." Further, it is safe to assume that an orgie of kale-brose had followed, at which it had been found impossible to clean up all the "provid" (as Dugald Dalgetty, himself an Aberdonian, would have called it). Hence the allusion to "could kale."

Burns, too, not infrequently alludes to kale. In various ways he shows how widely spread is its use. "How Willie's comprehensive curse of Gavin Hamilton embraces his basket and his store, kale and potatoes." In "John Barleycorn" we find:—

"Or, mingled in the boiling flood, We kule an' beef."

And in some districts our national broth is referred to simply as "kale"; the "kale-pot" being synonymous with the "broth-pot."

In Scottish prose there is constant reference to kale. Is there not, or was there not an eminent band known as the "kailyard school"? The philologist who invented the saubrique spelled the word "kail."

But, after all, the spelling is immaterial. Sir Walter Scott, of course, speaks of kale. That sagacious horticulturalist, Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, unquitted of Dreepdilly, told Frank Osboldistone that in "his native parish of Dreepdilly they forced the early langkale."

And Baile Nicol Jarvie expresses his appreciation of kale made with a tip's head. That bold yeoman Dandie Dimont, also, made no secret of his reliance of the national dish.

And Cuddie Headrigg had no two opinions about kale. Hear his lamentations, when the maternal whiggery led to their joint eviction from the Bunnery of Tillietudlem:—



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY.
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be "CLOSED" from MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 17th May, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$3.00 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 20th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.
11 a.m.—Auction of Tablecloths, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc. by Mr. Geo. P. Lumley.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 12.—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Paint, Red Lead, Provisions, Household Furniture, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
MONDAY, May 14.—
8.15 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club.
TUESDAY, May 15.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Tennis Gear, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
WEDNESDAY, May 16.—
Entries close for next Gymkhana.
FRIDAY, May 18.—
11 a.m.—China Borneo Co. Meeting.
MONDAY, May 21.—
Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.
SATURDAY, May 26.—
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum in advance and per month "pro rata".
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "CHINA MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 30 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6 and 8 should be sent in before 2 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.
MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

ing indeed, and must make a lasting impression. What is the political and strategic position of Turkey, with the Russians in Armenia, and on the Persian frontier, with Baghdad lost? Her armies are deeply committed in Europe, tied to the uncompromising leadership of Germany, fighting battles not her own. Where, from her bankrupt and exhausted lands, will come the fresh effort needed to stem the floods from East and South?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The China Mail Steamship Company's s.s. *China* arrived at San Francisco on Monday, May 7th.

We are requested by the Right Reverend Bishop D. Pozzoni to state that the dispensation from absolution granted by him some months ago under special circumstances has now been cancelled.

The race for the Championship at Shanghai has been won, for a fourth time, by Mr. Henry Morris's Castlefield. This year won the championship at the Spring Meeting in 1914, the Autumn Meeting of 1914 and the Autumn Meeting of 1915. At the Autumn Meeting in 1913 and again in 1916 Castlefield was second. The time yesterday (2m. 34.3 seconds) has only been beaten twice in the past 4 years, namely by Genipuit at the Spring Meeting of 1909 (2m. 33.1 seconds) and by Moriaki at the Spring Meeting of 1908 (2m. 34 seconds).

On the occasion of the departure of Sgt. (I.G.) Beartwell H.K.S.B. R.G.A. for active service a Farewell Concert was given in Gun Club Barracks at which a large number of his friends combined to give him a hearty send off. Amongst those who contributed to the success of a most enjoyable evening were Mr. Gr. Rasmussen (at the Piano) P.O. Bennett R.N., Mr. Gr. Bradley R.G.A., C.Q.M.S., Hols. Jerges (I.G.) Bunt, Rivers and Harris H.K.S.B. R.G.A., Mr. Graham and others. During the evening Sgt. (I.G.) Beartwell was the recipient of a presentation from his comrades of the H.K. S.B. European Staff. The Staff of the H.K.S.B. desire to express their thanks to the Committee of the Services Entertainment Fund for the grant towards the cost of refreshments etc.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary) left on the Empress liner on short holiday to Japan to-day. By the same steamer Mr. E. W. Looker left for Vancouver.

Scottish papers announce the death of William Ewing, late chief engineer of s.s. Kilkree. Also at a Nursing Home, Edinburgh, Charles Anderson, engineer, B.I.S.N.C., age 58.

The northern papers record the death of Mr. P. S. Thomson, of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, which took place at Tsingtao on the 1st inst. from an attack of pneumonia. He was about forty years of age and came to Tientsin in 1909. He was Hon. Treasurer of the British Municipal Council, President of the Tientsin Club, a keen sportsman and has rendered valuable services in connection with various war charities. He was on a visit to Tsingtao on Government work at the time of his death. He married a daughter of Sir Walter Hillier, and is survived by his wife and small daughter for whom much sympathy is felt. Tientsin has lost a good man.

THE LATE MR. R. A. STOKES.

A TRIBUTE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, addressing the solicitors in the Summary Court this morning, said: "I have read in the newspaper this morning with very great regret of the death in action of Mr. Stokes, a member of the legal profession in this Colony and attached to the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston. Mr. Stokes, a young man who had a very promising career before him in Hongkong, has now paid the supreme sacrifice in the cause of his country. I am quite sure that I am expressing the feelings of every one of the profession in extending our profound sympathy to his relatives and also in expressing our pride in the honour which his gallantry has shed on the legal community here."

Mr. F. X. D'Almeida in reply to His Lordship, said: On behalf of the members of the Profession in the Colony to which I have the honour to belong I reiterate the words of sympathy which have just fallen from Your Lordship's

MARINE COURT.

A CHIEF ENGINEER'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT OBJECTED TO.

In the Marine Court this morning, a special Court of Enquiry convened under the instructions of H. E. The Governor at to enquire into the conduct of W. J. Stokes, the Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phoenicia*. The Court consisted of Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Lieut.-Commander F. E. Nuttall R.N. of H.M.S. *Tamar*, Commander P. H. Rolfe, Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Mr. A. N. Bell-Smith, the master of the s.s. *Honour*.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkins, appeared on behalf of the defendant. Mr. H. E. Sharpe, K.C., instructed Mr. W. E. L. Skelton, appeared for the plaintiff.

Commander Beckwith said that a letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston had been received by H. E. The Governor, requesting that a Special Court of Enquiry be convened to enquire into the conduct of W. J. Stokes, Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phoenicia*, and consequent upon that application, the Court of Enquiry had been convened by H. E. The Governor's instructions.

Mr. Pollock said that with His Worship's permission, he wished to make some preliminary objections. His Worship would find that if he referred to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, it was stated that when it is intended to make an investigation of the nature for which the present Court was sitting, the magistrate shall cause a preliminary notice of the investigation to be served upon the accused. No such notice had been served. Mr. Pollock read the section from the Ordinance. The President (Commander Beckwith) pointed out that it was notified in the *Government Gazette*, dated March 30th, 1917, that the particular table from which Mr. Pollock quoted had been repealed, and a new table substituted.

Mr. Pollock said that he was entitled to know what the actual charge was. There should be some definite charge, not a long, rambling statement made by the master of the ship, covering a period of four or five months. He contended that he had the right to have a preparatory charge formulated. Another point he would like to question was that the document before them, which merely stated that an enquiry was to be made into the conduct of his client, was not received until 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Also, he felt it his duty to add that he thought a stipendiary magistrate, other than His Worship, should be appointed to sit in the Court. He made that statement with all due respect to His Worship, but His Worship had already heard an *ex parte* statement made by the master of the ship.

The President said that, being the Marine Magistrate, he thought that he was entitled to hear the case.

Mr. Sharpe, K.C., said, with reference to the objection taken to the form of the document instructing the enquiry to be made, that he did not think anything else could have been done. The Governor had ordered that the Court should enquire into the conduct of the accused, and that was all that the Section of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance required. With regard to the other objection as to His Worship being entitled to sit on the Court of Enquiry, he did not think there could be any discussion on the matter. He thought His Worship was quite entitled to try the case.

Mr. Pollock continued to argue that he had the right to have a definite charge formulated, and quoted from various authorities in support of his contention. He said that a Criminal Court would laugh at such a document as that before them.

After further discussion on this point, Commander Beckwith said that it was a fact that he had already heard an *ex parte* statement from Captain De la Sala, the master of the *Phoenicia*. In view of that he would prefer that another magistrate sit on the enquiry. For that purpose he would, therefore, adjourn the Court sine die.

A wedding ring maker, applying at West Hall Tribunal for exemption, said that his firm was now doing an enormous trade. In answer to a question, he said he considered the making of wedding rings, work of national importance. He was ordered to enrol under the National Service scheme.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR a student you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Melbourne this morning in answer to the charge of unlawfully having in his possession, with a view to sale, 145 Shan Pui lottery tickets.

The defendant pleaded not guilty and explained that he had merely brought the lottery tickets from Macao for several friends.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

CONTRADICTORY DEFENDANTS.

Two unemployed coolies, charged with stealing a piece of ballast iron, valued at five dollars, from a Yau-mat launch whilst the boat was moored at the Yau-mat Ferry Pier, were brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge and each accused the other of having employed him to carry the stolen iron away from the Ferry Pier.

His Worship sentenced each defendant to seven days' hard labour.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.

A coolie, employed by a firm of iron workers at No. 20 Mercer street, yesterday secured possession of one of the firm's order books and took it to the cashier of the firm, from whom he obtained fifteen dollars, on the explanation that he was collecting the money for ten other coolies, to whom the money was payable. It was later discovered, however, that the coolie had not been authorised to collect the fifteen dollars for his fellow workers and had converted the money to his own use.

The dishonest coolie was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

LARCENY FROM THE NAVAL YARD.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a coolie pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing four ounces of copper tacks and two pieces of canvas from the Naval Yard and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

AN ASSAULT AT WEST POINT.

The case in which a tea house attendant was charged with assaulting a rattle worker in the Hop Hing barber shop at No. 385 Queen's Road West was resumed before Mr. Wood this afternoon.

It was alleged that on the night of April 28th, whilst the complainant was walking in Queen's Road West, he was chased by several men armed with knives and iron bars. The complainant took refuge in the Hop Hing barber shop but his pursuers followed him into the shop, assaulted him and ran away. A Chinese constable arrested the defendant, whom the complainant charged with being one of his assailants. As the complainant had received a dagger wound in the abdomen, he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Davidson, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

After evidence was heard, the charge was amended to one of common assault, and the case adjourned for further hearing.

MAKING THE DAMAGE GOOD.

A Chinese shopkeeper, whilst watching a juggler outside the Yau-mat Police Station yesterday, felt his pocket being picked and then discovered that his jacket had been cut. He immediately seized the only man standing near him, and upon being arrested the man whispered to his captor, "Release me and I'll make the damage good." The shopkeeper, however, was not to be bribed and delivered his prisoner into the custody of a constable.

When brought before Mr. Melbourne yesterday and charged with attempted larceny from the person of the complainant, the pickpocket pleaded not guilty.

After evidence was heard, however, His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

FISH OR OPIUM?

A Chinese shopkeeper was charged with the unlawful possession of eight pounds of raw opium.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. Grist. A Chinese Revenue Officer deposed that he stopped a coolie when he was entering the gate of the Kung-Hong Wharf with two large jars, which he was carrying on a pole. No sooner had he stopped the coolie than the defendant came up and informed witness that the jars contained fish, and exhibited an export permit for same. Upon opening the jars, however, witness discovered that they contained raw opium.

The defendant, stated in Court that he was entirely unaware that the jars contained opium.

THE GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.

A sale of enemy properties in the City of London is announced by Messrs. Quintin, Son, and Stanley to take place at an early date.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

SECRET SESSION OF THE LOWER HOUSE.

[FROM THE "WAI TSI YAT PO."]

PEKING, May 9.

The session of the Lower House yesterday was changed into a secret session for the purpose of discussing the Bill for the declaration of war. All the Cabinet Ministers attended. The Premier explained why war was necessary, and the House finally decided to refer the Bill to a Committee of the whole House for consideration to-morrow (the 10th inst.).

Measures relating to national defence will be carried out after the declaration of war has been decided. Owing to the difficulty in arranging terms and fear of opposition against joining the Allies unconditionally the Government has decided on a policy of declaring war without joining the Allies, so that the promise to follow America shall be kept. There are divergent views among the political parties in regard to the re-organisation of the Cabinet and the question will not be discussed until the question of declaring war has been decided.

A telegram has reached Peking from the ex-Minister to Berlin, reporting that he and his suite have arrived at Copenhagen. The Chinese students in Germany, though not permitted to leave, are well.

THE BARGAINING WITH THE ENTENTE.

What seems to be an authoritative account of the bargaining of the Chinese Government with the Entente Powers with regard to China's entry into the war, is given in the April number of the *Far Eastern Review* as follows:

On March 14, the day when the German Minister and his staff were handed their passports, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, invited the seven Allied Ministers to the Waichiao when, after some discussion, he presented them with the following document of China's wishes:

(1) With respect to the respective shares of the Entente Powers of the indemnities of 1901 it is hoped that they will, with good intention of assisting China's finances, suspend the payments for the period of ten years, after which period, the annual payments according to the original instalments, without any addition of interest, are to be resumed.

(2) The Chinese Government hopes that the foreign Powers, with the good intention of assisting China's finances, will agree to the immediate imposition of a surtax of 50 per cent. on the present import duty. In the meantime, the Chinese Government will revise the Customs tariff, and after revision, levy an effective 7 per cent. duty. So soon as the Chinese Government shall have finished this, the duty will be raised to an effective 12 per cent. stipulated for in the commercial treaties of 1902, 1903, 1904 with Great Britain, Japan, the United States and Portugal. The transit dues will be abolished when the duty is raised to 12 per cent.

(3) It is hoped that the provisions contained in the Protocol of 1901 and accessory documents that tend to impede the effectiveness of precautionary measures of the Chinese Government vis-à-vis the Germans, e.g., those respecting the inability of the Chinese troops to be stationed within the radius of 30 li of Tientsin and the presence of foreign troops in the Legations and along the railway, will be cancelled. The Chinese Government undertakes towards the Entente Powers the following two responsibilities only:

(1) Supply of primary materials.

(2) Assistance in respect of labour.

SOME EXTENSIVE QUESTIONS.

The Allied Ministers then handed the Minister for Foreign Affairs an Aide-Memoire in which they proposed questions to the following effect:

(1) Does the rupture of diplomatic relations extend to Austria-Hungary?

(2) What is to be done with the secretaries of the Legation and German Consuls, the Financial Adviser, M. Cordes, the Commercial Attaché, M. Eggling, and all the German officials?

(3) What is to be done with the German Concessions? How is China going to disarm German troops?

(4) What measures will be taken in regard to German and Austrian boats lying in Chinese ports?

(5) What will be done with the German and Austrian employees in the service of China?

(6) What will be the treatment of German and Austrian civilians of military age, and commercial houses?

In a discussion which ensued Dr. Wu Ting-fang intimated that the Government had not considered Austria at all, and upon being pressed for some indication of the Government's intentions with regard to that nation, he stated that he would put the whole matter before the Cabinet. There was no opening of negotiations to settle the points raised, and the meeting dispersed.

On March 15 the German Concessions at Hankow was taken over by the Chinese, and on the next day the Tientsin concession was similarly dealt with, the Germans handing over without any trouble.

CHINA'S REPLY TO THE ENTENTE.

The Government remained silent with regard to the questions put by the Allied Ministers until March 20 when Dr. Wu Ting-fang made the following communication:

The representatives of the seven Allied Governments having inquired on March 14 as to the explanation given by the Chinese Government of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, the reply to the questions is set out as follows:

(1) At present the breach of diplomatic relations extends only to Germany.

(2) The secretaries of the German Legation, German Consuls, and other German officials of the German Legation and Consuls will be given passports to return to Germany, the Chinese Government permitting the German Legation and Consuls to leave behind members of their respective staffs to look after their archives and to assist the Legation and Consuls of that neutral Power which has charges of German interests. M. Cordes and M. Eggling are not on the list of German diplomatic and consular officers stationed in China.

(3) German Concessions will be parcelled by Chinese police sent by the Chinese Government and the German troops will be disarmed within a specified time.

(4) German ships in Chinese ports have been taken in police charge by officers of the Ministry of the Navy.

(5) Germans in the employ of China will be dismissed or retained as the case may require.

(6) German private individuals and businesses carried on by them will be treated according to international usage.

Considering that the Entente Ministers were in no way pressing an invitation upon China to enter the war, they regarded the above reply as very unsatisfactory, especially since China demanded so much and showed so little disposition to assist.

Her desire to limit her undertaking to supplying primary materials and giving assistance in respect of labour, means nothing since both were already being obtained by the Entente in return for payment, and it was by no means necessary for China to enter into the war to enable the Entente to secure them.

Consequently, the Entente Ministers had nothing further to say on the matter, and no further steps had been taken by either side up to the time when this was written (March 27).

The sinking of several American steamers had, however, increased the chances of America joining in the war, and the Chinese once again began to favour association with America, preferring that, of course, to the possibility of coming under the yoke of Japan if they went in with the Entente. Those Chinese who favoured joining the Entente saw this there was something tangible to be gained, apart from a seat at the peace conference; by such a step, whereas they argued that joining with America would gain them little except peace conference representation.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

With the permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Police Reserve will hold a series of Promenade Concerts this summer in the Botanical Gardens. Making allowance for the uncertain weather, they will probably commence early in August.

EMPIRE DAY SHOOT.

In addition to the usual Teams competing, it is understood that Teams will be entered representing the Dockyard Defence Corps and a U.S.A. warship.

The following revised conditions as to the use of aperture sights are published for the information of Competitors:

(a) Aperture Sights may be used in any or all of the Practices.

(b) A Competitor using an Aperture Sight, whether at one or all of the Practices, will be penalised 5 per cent. This will be deducted from his Grand Total score.

It is further notified that the ordinary deliberate "marking" for Biley Figure Targets will be adopted at the Snap-shooting and Rapid at 200 Yards.

All Competitors will be the guests of the Police Reserve atiffin.

THE GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.

A sale of enemy properties in the City of London is announced by Messrs. Quintin, Son, and Stanley to take place at an early date.

The sale will include the premises of the London agency of the Deutsche Bank (Berlin) in George-yard, Lombard-street, and those of the Dresdener Bank in the City. There are also other household and leasehold investments in Lombard-street and Cornhill area.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH RECORD VOTE OF CREDIT

SPEECH BY MR. BONAR LAW.

London, May 9. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing the vote of credit for £500,000,000, said that it was the largest sum ever asked for in a single vote. The expenditure needed for the war had exceeded the estimate. The average daily expenditure was present £7,500,000, of which £2,000,000 went to the Allies and the Dominions, exceeding the Budget estimate of such advances by £1,000,000 daily, but he hoped that the Budget estimate would still be realistic, owing to the promptitude of America's financial assistance to the Allies.

Referring to the British Mission to the United States, Mr. Bonar Law paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrifice of Mr. Balfour in undertaking the Mission. No service in Mr. Balfour's public life, said Mr. Bonar Law, had been greater to the State than that rendered by him in connection with the Mission. (Loud cheers.)

Dealing with the Mesopotamia success, Mr. Bonar Law said that no small part of the credit was due to the work of the General Staff at home, which had made the arrangements. Part of the credit was also due to the splendid courage and pluck of the troops in the field, but much credit was due to the gallant Sir Stanley Maude, who had shown military ability of the highest order. (Cheers.)

Referring to the operations on the West Front, he said that it was inevitable that the progress should be slow. He pointed out that one of the most encouraging features of the battle, however, was the almost hysterical German communications about imaginary victories in order to keep up the courage of the German people. Mr. Bonar Law added that the extent of the German failure was illustrated by figures he had quoted.

MR. BALFOUR ADDRESSES THE AMERICAN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Mr. Balfour and the other members of the Mission were received in the Senate in a most enthusiastic manner.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech, said that Germany had blundered in thinking that Great Britain and America were afraid to fight. He said: "My confidence in the issue has redoubled since you have thrown in your lot. I do not believe that Germany will win by submarines. The war will not be settled by sinking neutral ships and drowning women and children; it will be settled by hard fighting, and I have no doubt that success will crown our efforts and that posterity will regard the union of America, Great Britain and France, as making a new epoch in civilization."

THE AMERICAN "LIBERTY LOAN."

New York, May 8. The Steel Corporation has subscribed \$5,000,000 to the "Liberty Loan."

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

London, May 9. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that since January 1, fifteen British ships had been reported overdue in connection with which there was no information. He said that the Admiralty is taking all possible steps to accelerate the entry of food ships into ports. The Admiralty's resources, said Mr. Macnamara, did not permit of providing individual escort to every ship, but everything possible was done and is being done, to safeguard merchantmen. The arrangements made could not be discussed publicly without giving the enemy the most valuable information. There was no reason to believe that the submarines learned the routes laid down for British merchantmen.

"We now know that the Army has had to discharge 100,000 men, physically unfit, owing to their having been taken away in a low state of health," said Mr. Macnamara, M.P., at the House of Commons Appeal Tribunal. "It is quite sure that another 100,000 will have to be discharged. We are going to pay very close attention to the matter, in order to safeguard not only the unnecessary breaking up of homes, but also the national finances."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

London, May 8. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There were heavy counter-attacks early this morning in the neighbourhood of Fresnoy. The first secured a foothold in one of our trenches north-eastward of the village, but the ground was shortly afterwards recovered. Two fresh German Divisions delivered an attack in force eastward of Fresnoy. They were repulsed on the right with heavy casualties and our positions were successfully maintained. On the other hand, after a fierce resistance on the left, we were compelled to withdraw from Fresnoy Village and the Wood. Seven of our aeroplanes on Monday brought down seven observation balloons in flames. Six German aeroplanes were brought down in air fighting. Two others were shot down by gun-fire, and seven were driven down, being uncontrollable. Eight of ours are missing."

A DARING RAID.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that yesterday evening the Scottish carried out a daring raid into the heart of Bullecourt, imprisoning 30, mostly of the 20th Division, showing that two Divisions of German Guards, previously opposite Bullecourt, have been cut up and withdrawn.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY INFANTRY INACTIVE.

London, May 8. A French communiqué says: "The enemy infantry have been inactive north-east of Soissons and Chemin-des-Dames, but the artillery, which ours violently countered, bombarded in the Cerny-Surteuse and Cerny sectors. There have been grenade skirmishes east of Vauxaillon, and elsewhere there was cannonading."

Twenty-five German aeroplanes were indisputably destroyed in air fighting between the 1st and 14th, besides 51 which were crippled and fell in the German lines.

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

London, May 8. A Russian communiqué says that apart from an intense enemy bombardment on the region of Sventyaki, the operations on the western front have consisted of the customary fusillading and patrol raids. Parties of the enemy in different sectors attempted to approach our trenches, showing white flags, but the artillery dispersed them.

An enemy attack in the Otos Valley, in Rumania, was repulsed.

Our advance guards crossed the Dniester, northwest of Khanikin, (Mesopotamia) but Turkish counter-attacks compelled them to return.

AMERICA'S WAR MEASURES.

£200,000,000 FOR SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Congress will be asked to appropriate £200,000,000 to build America merchantmen to overcome submarineism.

The Shipping Board is proposing to the Government the taking over of all steel mills and the cancellation of private contracts.

The Board estimates that from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of steel and wooden vessels will be constructed in two years.

THE MISSION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Mr. Balfour, Rear-Admiral de Chair, and Brigadier General Bridges, were received in the Senate, and accorded a great ovation. They subsequently went to luncheon with the Vice-President.

NO RADICAL CHANGE IN GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

London, May 7. Later telegrams from Berlin confirm that no radical change in the Constitution has been adopted. The Radical and Socialist newspapers continue to urge that the Reichstag should have power to dismiss the Chancellor. The disposition here to believe, however, that the Constitution debates in the Reichstag and possibly even the comment thereon, was largely officially stage-managed, the object being, by giving little and talking a lot, to keep the workers quiet and to impress Petrograd.

A MISLEADING REPORT.

London, May 8. This evening's papers report that the Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan, Ambassador to St. Petersburg, is returning to England.

Reuter is informed that there is not a word of truth in this report.

Mrs. Pankhurst has repudiated another of her daughters. She has called out to Australia to Mr. Hughes: "Ashamed of Adelaide and repudiate her; wish you all success."

Mrs. Adelaide Pankhurst had been taking part in an anti-conscription and anti-Hughes campaign in Australia.

While Mrs. Pankhurst was in America in April last year she left conscription to the Women's Social and Political Union.

Strongly repudiated and condemned Sylvia's foolish and unpatriotic conduct. Miss Sylvia had been demonstrating with banners in Trafalgar Square.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGE ROUND.

There was again a very large attendance at the Cricket Club Ground yesterday evening to witness the Challenge Round in the Hongkong Tennis Championships.

Amongst those present were H. E. The Governor and Lady May, H. E. Major General Ventris and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. The sun was somewhat powerful during the first part of the match but otherwise the conditions were as good as could be desired.

Mr. Green proved himself to be by far the better player. He never really had to put himself out and Mr. Nisbet never got an opportunity to make use of his strength, which lies in his tactical game. He made some brilliant rallies, as in the last set, when he brought the score from 4-1 in favour of Mr. Green to 3-4, but he also continued to display a tendency to drive into the net, losing many points. Contrary to expectation, however, in the final tournament on Monday it would not have made much difference had he played better in this respect, for Mr. Green found no difficulty in returning, with interest, Mr. Nisbet's best drives.

Mr. Nisbet's tactical brilliancy gives the impression that he could do great things against any high class player, but when he is seen up against an opponent of Mr. Green's calibre it is at once discernible where the difference lies.

Judging from Mr. Nisbet's play against his opponents during the tournament, one was inclined to disbelieve Mr. Green. The two players must be seen together and the gap is easily to be discerned.

In the first set Mr. Green scored two love games. He started off with loose play and practically gave the first game to Mr. Nisbet. After that, he began to force the play which he continued right through. His powerful backhand strokes were a continual source of discomfort to his opponent. Once or twice Mr. Nisbet attempted to make use of his tactical strength by working slowly up to the net and then seizing the opportunity to place the ball, but in this instance, unlike Mr. Nisbet's tactics proved to his disadvantage. The first set went to Mr. Green by 6-2, and the second by 8-0.

In the last set Mr. Nisbet put a sporting and he said, masterly defence, but with a little more exertion Mr. Green proved his title to the Championship by winning the set by 6-4 and the match by 6-2, 6-4, 8-0. Mr. Nisbet is an exceptionally fine player, but Mr. Green towers on professional forms, as indeed was shown in his recent game with Mr. Shimizu when he only lost the match by his inability to keep the pace. But then, his opponent on that occasion was a man who is able to devote himself entirely to the game.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

The K.C.C. team to represent Kowloon Cricket Club in the match on Saturday in Division 11 K.C.C. (b) v. Orange-Gower, on the latter's ground, will be C. W. Jeffries and R. Anderson; C. Stapleton and J. Ralston; J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE OF JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

Showing a total of 18,078 persons of various nationalities who were admitted into the Philippines during the year 1916, the annual report of the Insular Collector of Customs for the past year reveals the fact that there were more foreign immigrants admitted into the Philippine Islands during the past year than there were during 1915, and that the figures for departures for 1916 were much lower than those of 1915.

Japanese immigration increased considerably, while that of the Chinese was slightly reduced. The total number of Japanese admitted during 1916 was 1,574, of whom 1,374 were immigrant aliens and 200 were returning residents. 771 Japanese departed last year, making excess of arrivals over departures of 803 persons.

Of the total number of persons admitted last year, 4,941 were immigrant aliens, 4,030 being males and 911 females. There were admitted 3,071 of the citizens of the United States, and 3,951 departed. Citizens of the Philippines were 2,840 returned and 3,405 departed. The number of Chinese admitted was 8,738. 460 Spaniards came in, of whom 262 were immigrant aliens and 208 returning residents, and 608 Spanish departed.

FIGHT ON AN ENGINE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

An extraordinary affair occurred recently at Seremban station (Malaya). The 8.0 o'clock train for Port Dickson had just left the platform, and had proceeded some fifty yards, when it was pulled up, and passengers looking out saw a man lying on the permanent way alongside the train bleeding freely from a nasty wound on the top of the head.

The man proved to be the driver of the train, who declared that the fireman had struck him with a hammer and knocked him off the engine, though it is not quite clear whether he was knocked off or jumped off. The guard of the train, seeing him fall from the engine to the line, applied the hand-brake at once and thus pulled up the train, when the fireman, who was still on the engine, was seen to be bleeding from a wound in the head.

It would appear that there had been bad feeling between the men previously, and that they chose the moment when the train had actually started on its journey to settle their differences with bladders. Both men were placed under arrest and a fresh driver and fireman called out to take the train on.

THE STRAITS WAR LOAN.

The Singapore Free Press of April 28th has the following leading article:—

A good many people out here were interested in the great Victory War Loan of Great Britain, which realised nearly 13 thousand million sterling, one of the great features being the large number of smaller subscribers, so that it really became an investment fund for savings. There was not much chance of our investing in that Loan, except at Home ready for investment, and on a large enough scale to justify a bank transaction. It is therefore the more pleasurable to note the steady increase in subscriptions to the Straits Settlements 6 per cent War Loan, which up to date has reached \$17,883,600, and has been remitted to His Majesty's Paymaster General the sum of \$2,094,000. Two millions is but a flea-bite compared with the thousand million. But when one considers the average amount of wealth per individual in the Straits and that in wealthy Britain, there is no need for the Straits to be ashamed. Figures which have been courteously placed at our disposal are very interesting. As to the place of subscription, Singapore has put in 12½ millions, Penang rather more than 1½ millions, Kuala Lumpur more than 1½ millions, and little Malacca \$359,200. The Chinese Banks put in \$709,000 and apart from this Chinese have put in \$646,000. Indian subscriptions amount to \$39,600. We think the names ought to be published of the largest subscribers, who are as follows:—

WAR LOAN SAVING ASSOCIATIONS.

War Loan Invest Trust of:—
Malaya 1,308,000
China and Japan War Sav. Ass. 916,300
Hongkong and South China 292,000
W. S. A. 44,800
Canton War Loan Invest. Ass. 49,000
Philippine W. S. A. 49,000

BANKS.

Netherlands Trading Society 500,000
do (On account of clients) 71,000
Netherlands India Combi Bank 257,000
Java Bank 105,000
Ho Hong Bank 300,000
Sze Hai Tong Bank 200,000
Chinese Commercial Bank 200,000

MUNICIPALITIES.

Singapore 304,080
Penang 120,000
Singapore Harbour Board 900,000
Straits Steamship Company 800,000
Planters' Loan Board 250,000
United Engineers 200,000
Eastern United Assurance Corp. 155,000
Sarawak and Singapore Steamship Company 100,000
Sarawak Farms Syndicate 100,000
Malakoff Rubber Estates 75,000
Employees of Straits Trading Co. 70,900
Council of King Edward VII Medical School 50,000
Pulau Bulang Rubber & Produce Co. 50,000
Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. 50,000
Rahman Hydraulic Tin, Limited 50,000

It is intended to keep the loan open until November 14th, unless the thirty millions have been previously subscribed. At first subscriptions came in slowly and there were glum faces. Recent progress, as money has been available, has been rapid, and we hope for the sake of the patriotic reputation of those who are doing well out of the Colony, that the limit will soon be reached. Comparisons may be odious, but they may also be stimulative. The Straits has subscribed to its own Loan two million pounds. It subscribed the greater part of the F.M.S. Loan of two million pounds. "What has Ceylon done? Not much, if we may judge of the terms of a leading article in a recent Times of Ceylon. What has Hongkong done? Sent down a fair amount of money from the War Savings Association, patriotically carried on by the Union Assurance of Canton, to our Loan. What has the vast and wealthy India done? Up to April 14th eight million pounds. The Indian Government came late into the field and the amount will assuredly rise. Bombay has put up £3½ millions sterling; Madras £200,000, Burma £300,000. So that we can go ahead with our loan and make up our thirty million dollars in the knowledge that we have a good start in the race to help the Empire. And Singapore especially, we are proud to say.

[The writer of the foregoing article is evidently unaware or has forgotten that Hongkong has a War Loan of its own amounting to \$3,000,000. Besides this the Colony's contributions to British War Loans down to October 1916—when H.E. the Governor gave an account of the Colony's contributions—amounted to \$2,600,000. That sum has been enormously increased since.—Ed. (C.M.)]

THE PLAN.

"We evacuated our positions and retired according to plan."—German Official Report.

"We've left Beaune, we've left Peronne Without a single man!"—Without a single man!

"We sometimes paused, we sometimes crawled, we sometimes even ran."—For heroes must all scruples sink To carry out their Plan.

"But where we'll go and shelter find (As those who would and can), Is not so clear—indeed, we fear It's not within the Plan."

MAY PINKERTON.

The Hague, March 28th.—Reports from the frontiers state that 4,000 German deserters have arrived in Holland searching for food. They have been interned at Zwolle.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

PATRIOTIC BONIFIDES.

London, March 28th.—A movement is being promoted for the burning of war loan bonds in memory of the dead soldiers to relieve the burden of taxation. Donors of bonds for the purpose will be granted illuminated certificates, acknowledging their patriotism.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

London, March 28th.—Owing to improvements in the methods of British manufacture, the price of antipyrin, aspirin, and several other drugs have been reduced enormously.

SHORTAGE OF PETROL.

London, March 28th.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Hylton (one of the Lords in Waiting) said that petrol supply was so short that no further lots would be available for private users when the licenses expired next month.

MINING OF A CUNARDER.

London, March 28th.—In the House of Commons yesterday Dr. T. J. Macnamara (Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty) in replying to a question by Mr. L. Ginnell (Nationalist, Westmeath) as to whether a Cunarder had been mined recently, said that it was not in the public interest to give such information.

A BABY WEEK.

London, March 28th.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is president of the national committee which is organising a baby week commencing on July 1st. Similar weeks have been held in Paris, Copenhagen, and big cities of the United States, and have been instrumental in saving the lives of many infants. The British committee is arranging for special sermons in the churches relating to child welfare, special films in cinematograph picture houses, and a children's exhibition. A conference of health associations will be held in the Guildhall in connection with the matter.

MESOPOTAMIA DAY.

London, April 13th.—To-day is Mesopotamia day in London and many provincial cities and towns, and medals and other emblems are being sold everywhere on behalf of the Mesopotamia Campaign Fund. General Sir Stanley Maude has telegraphed to his daughter, Stella, who is honorary organiser of the celebration:—"Best wishes for the success of the day. The gifts so kindly provided by the Comforts Fund are most gratefully appreciated by the gallant soldiers who have fought and are fighting so splendidly."

ENEMY PRINCES AND THEIR TITLES.

LORDS DEPRIVE THEM OF BRITISH HONOURS.

LORD LANSLOWNE'S OBJECTION. A highly interesting debate took place in the House of Lords recently on the Bill to deprive enemy princes of their British titles and, at the close of the proceedings, Lord Courtney of Penwith, having withdrawn an amendment that it be read this day six months, the second reading was passed and the measure was referred to a Select Committee.

The Lord Chancellor, who moved the second reading, said the real question was this: Was it proper that British titles and dignities should be enjoyed here by those who had sided with our enemies? Persons who had been invested with the Order of the Garter had been deprived by the Sovereign of those dignities, but, in the case of peerages there must be an Act of Parliament to put an end to such a thing.

Lord Courtney of Penwith argued that this was not the time to deal with such a question. The princes, with whose case this legislation was intended to deal, had not, so far as he knew, taken any part in the life of Germany since that country had been at war with us, and there was no evidence at all that they had borne arms against us.

THREE PRINCES CONCERNED.

The Marquis of Lansdowne reminded the House that there were technical, as well as political, aspects of this subject, and thought the measure required a great deal more consideration than it had received. The scope of the Bill was small. It was meant to apply to three persons only—to the Duke of Albany, the grandson of Queen Victoria; to the Duke of Cumberland, the great-grandson of George III.; and to Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, a great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and whose respected parents lived in this country, and whose brother lost his life in the South African War.

It was absurd to say that those princes could be regarded as traitors, because the fact that they had become domiciled in an enemy country disposed of any question of treachery. What else could those princes have done but what they had done? Anyone of their lordships would have done the same if they had found themselves in the same position. (Hear, hear.)

It was said that it would deprive those princes of their British peerages. He could not by any effort of imagination conceive of any of those illustrious dukes, and particularly of the Duke of Albany, degrading themselves by taking part in the war and vote on some such question, as whether women should be allowed to practise as solicitors. (Laughter.)

The real object of this legislation—and he did not suggest that it was improper to satisfy public opinion out of doors—was a trivial thing to deprive these noblemen of their British Orders. He did not suppose Lord Middleton was his Order of the Red Eagle in London, and it would be greatly amusing to that noble Lord to see the German Emperor, wearing the Order of the Red Eagle, and vote on some such question, as whether women should be allowed to practise as solicitors. (Laughter.)

Lord Courtney admitted that the Bill had little to do with the progress of the war, but the Government felt in duty bound to introduce this measure in view of the explicit pledge given by the late Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Lord Courtney said that when the late Government decided to introduce such legislation it was because they were advised that these princes were traitors, but the House was now informed that they were not traitors within the law. Lord Courtney said a German Order had been conferred on him in circumstances in which he could not refuse it, but he would be glad to be relieved of it. Lord Middleton said he had asked to be relieved of his German Order.

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared, or the foot bathed with soda and water.

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SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

THE EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM IN SHANGHAI.

ONE-SEVEN INCHES ROUND.

When we had it last week in a Chinese telegram that hailstones, 7 or 8 inches in circumference fell in Shanghai we concluded that a telegraphic error must have been made and that probably ½ of an inch was meant. "When in doubt, leave it out," is a rule in most newspaper offices, and we accordingly left out the statement. But it proves to have been perfectly true. The N.C. Daily News of the 4th inst. quotes the word of a Judge of the Supreme Court for it: "It says—"

A great deal of damage was done by the hailstones to glass roofing in all parts of the Settlement and French Concession, and some idea of their size may be gathered from the fact that, although beginning to melt, 14 were found to weigh one pound in one district; elsewhere two were picked up at a weight of one ounce each and one of 4½ inches in circumference; Mr. Skinner, Turner, gathered one which was seven inches in circumference and shaped like a curling stone, and two or three that were at least six inches in circumference and quite round; while a report from Suwai is to the effect that hailstones which fell there were like small lemons.

For a time the streets were almost as white as though snow were falling and brilliantly illuminated by vivid flashes of lightning. Then followed a drenching downpour of rain, but by nine o'clock the pavements were comparatively dry.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

IN almost every community there is a person whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations are the most valuable of all. For its great popularity for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

HOT IRON-TEST RECALLED BY THE WHEELDON CASE.

Discussing the suggestion in the Wheelton trial that the prisoners should have an opportunity of proving their innocence by trial by ordeal, the Law Journal says:—

"Probably the last occasion on which a trial by ordeal was suggested at the Old Bailey was in 1870, when John Gorton, a Jesuit priest, who was accused of having taken part in the Popish plot, claimed it as an ecclesiastical privilege." He was told: "We have no such law now."

It is also pointed out that the red-hot iron test, which Mr. Justice Lord recalled, and counsel agreed would serve his purpose, was allowed only to persons of high rank. Walking with bare feet over red-hot ploughshares was the ordeal by which Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, is said to have proved that she was innocent of a charge. According to an old chronicle her feet were unmarked by the red-hot iron.

TWO IRISH PARLIAMENTS.

MR. MONTAGU'S SUGGESTION FOR A SETTLEMENT.

In a speech at Cambridge recently Mr. E. S. Montagu threw out an interesting suggestion for the solution of the Irish problem.

We had, he said, to find a Parliament for Nationalist Ireland, excluding Ulster, Ireland, and maintain the unity of the country. He saw no sort of solution except to have two Parliaments, one Protestant, and one for the rest of Ireland. Let each Parliament have the right by resolution to unite with the other. Parliament at any moment it desired to, and let equal numbers of representatives from each meet together once, twice, or three times a year, to discuss all outstanding questions which affected the whole of Ireland, and thus teach the two sections of the community to work in unity together.

If the Commission, which Mr. Asquith suggested, was appointed, the whole subject to it that there was some room for discussion on some such plan.

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"PANAMA MARU".....Friday, 11th May, at 1 p.m.

"MANILA MARU".....Wednesday, 23rd May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via

Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHI MARU".....Thursday, 10th May, at 8 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Friday, 11th May, at 8 a.m.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 14th May, at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed

to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,

calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,

Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sagdahan

and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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NEWCHUANG via TSINGTAO &

WEIHAIWEI.....SHEKUKY.....May 11, at Noon

SHANGHAI.....ANSHU.....May 13, Daylight

HANKOW.....LINAN.....May 15, at Noon

SHANGHAI.....SUNNING.....May 18, at 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TAMING.....May 18, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba", "Taming" & "Tea"

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-

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S.S. "Anhui", "Chenai", "Kingchow", "Shantung", "Sinkiang" and "Sunning", with

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maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo

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are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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For

SHANGHAI.....WOSANG.....FRIDAY, May 11, Daylight

SANDAKAN.....MASANG.....SATURDAY, May 12, at Noon

HAIPHONG.....LOASANG.....WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 7 a.m.

MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....WINGSANG.....SUNDAY, May 20, Daylight

MANILA.....TAISANG.....SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling

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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently

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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings, approximately every five days between Canton

and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,

and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via

Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with

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HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,

calling at Hanoi when indicated on offers.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan

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Goods not cleared by the 14th May, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged pack-

age are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 14th May, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival other-

wise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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Hongkong, May 7, 1917. 1775

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NIHON MARU.....11,000-15 knots.....Thurs., 14th June.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000-21 knots.....Tues., 19th June.

PERSEA MARU.....9,000-14 knots.....Tues., 3rd July.

KOREA MARU.....15,000-15 knots.....Sat., 14th July.

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